Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in the January number, pp. 57-61

NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA

PILDER, HANS. **Die Russisch-Amerikanische Handels-Kompanie bis 1825.** 174 pp. (Series: Osteuropäische Forschungen, im Auftrag der Deutschen Gesellschaft zum Studium Russlands herausgegeben von Otto Hoetzsch, Otto Auhagen, Erich Berneker.) G. J. Göschen, Berlin and Leipzig, 1914. M. 4.80. 9½ x 6½.

As most of the publications and practically all the original documents relating to the Russian-American Company are in Russian, they are accessible to relatively few students. Doctor Pilder has, therefore, performed a valuable service by compiling from Russian and other sources a large amount of information about the early history of the great corporation which controlled Alaska for over sixty years.

Yet this work cannot be considered an exhaustive treatise, for the sources of information are largely secondary. The American reader will here find little not already set forth in H. H. Bancroft's "History of Alaska." In fact, the close parallelism between a part of Doctor Pilder's text and that of Bancroft's work, to which he makes no reference, plainly indicates that both treatises are based on the same Russian authorities. In the interest of historical accuracy it would appear that the author has placed altogether too much reliance on Chlebinikof's biography of Baranof.

The geography in this volume leaves much to be desired and indicates that no use of maps was made in its preparation. Among the more glaring errors is the calling of the St. Elias Range the Rocky Mountains. Three Saints Bay at the southern end of Kodiak Island is confused with St. Paul Harbor at the northern end. The Commander Islands are called the Kurile Islands, and Chirikof, instead of Bering, is credited with their discovery. The locality of the landfalls of both Chirikof and Bering on the Alaska coast in 1741 is wrongly given.

As Doctor Pilder uses the old Russian geographic nomenclature, it is difficult to follow the text on modern maps. Few readers will recognize Kenai Sound as Cook Inlet, or, still less, Chugach Sound as Prince William Sound. Even in this he is not entirely consistent, for the old Russian settlement of New Archangel is referred to under its modern name of Sitka. The translation of English names into Russian and thence into German has metamorphosed Shields into "Schilz," Davis into "Dewis," Meek into "Mik," and O'Cain into "Okein."

The appendix contains some valuable translations of Russian documents relating to the history of the colony. ALFRED H. BROOKS.

Channel Islands to Cordoba, Orca Bay and Inlet, Prince William Sound, Alaska. 1:30,000. Chart No. 8525, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of Jan., 1916. Price, 30 cents.

Kuskokwim Bay, west coast of Alaska. 1:200,000. Chart No. 9103, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of March, 1915. Price, 50 cents.

Eek Island to Bethel, Kuskokwim River, west coast of Alaska. 1:100,000. Chart No. 9104, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of March, 1915. Price, 30 cents.

Cape Resurrection to McArthur Pass, Alaska. 1:80,000. Chart No. 8527, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of July, 1915. Price, 50 cents.

Ulloa Channel of San Christoval Channel, west coast of Prince of Wales Island, southeast Alaska. 1:40,000. Chart No. 8155, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of Dec., 1915. Price, 50 cents.

CANADA

General

ABBOTT, F. H. **The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada.** Ills., index. 148 pp. Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C., 1915.

ADAMS, F. D. **Our Mineral Resources and the Problem of Their Proper**

Conservation. *Rept. of the 6th Annual Meeting, Commission of Conservation,* pp. 52-69. Bryant Press, Ltd., Toronto, [1915].

—— **Canada as a Resort for the Tourist: The Dominion's Three Transcontinental Railways That Have Opened Vast Regions for the Delight of the Sightseer and the Profit of the Pioneer.** Ills. *Dun's Rev.: Internatl. Edit.,* Vol. 27, 1916-17, No. 2, pp. 45-48. New York.

—— **Canada Year Book, The: 1914. Published by authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.** xvi and 698 pp. Maps, ills., index. J. de L. Tache, Ottawa, 1915. 9 x 6. [Official handbook compiled in the Census and Statistics Office. Contains data on physical features, climate, economic conditions, and population of Canada. Special features this year are the articles on geology in relation to agriculture in Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm, and a general survey of the climate of Canada, by R. F. Stupart. A list is given of the principal publications of the Dominion and provincial governments.]

—— **Conservation, Commission of: Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting Held at Ottawa, January 19-20, 1915.** 333 pp. Map, ills., index. Bryant Press, Ltd., Toronto. [Includes reports on the conservation of forest, fur and fish, mineral and water-power resources and the report of the agricultural survey work carried on by the Commission.]

COPPING, A. E. **Canada To-Day and To-Morrow.** 275 pp. Maps, ills., index. Cassell & Co., London, 1911. $2.50. 8 x 5½.

DONNELL, ALLAN. **The Canadian Fresh Sea Fish Trade.** Ills. *Rept. of the 6th Annual Meeting, Commission of Conservation,* pp. 180-184. Bryant Press, Ltd., Toronto, [1915]. [See also note on "Canadian Fisheries, 1914-15" in the February number, p. 141.]

HAANEL, EUGENE. **The Utilization of Some of Our Non-Metallic Mineral Resources Suggested by Present Conditions.** *Rept. of the 6th Annual Meeting, Commission of Conservation,* pp. 34-51. Bryant Press, Ltd., Toronto, [1915].

—— **Irrigation, Report on, for 1914.** 222 pp. Maps, ills., index. *Dept. of the Interior Ann. Rept. 1914,* Part 7. Ottawa, 1915.

KLOTZ, OTTO. **Seismology, Terrestrial Magnetism, and Gravity.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Rept. of the Chief Astronomer 1911,* pp. 5-92. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915.

LAUREYS, HENRI. **Les métaux précieux du Canada.** Diagrs., ills. *Bull. de la Société de Géogr. de Québec,* Vol. 9, 1915, No. 6, pp. 323-334.

STUPART, R. F. **Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada for the Year Ended December 31, 1912.** Vol. 1: Introduction and Parts 1-3, xvi and 367 pp. Vol. 2: Parts 4-6, pp. 370-568. Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, Toronto, 1915.

THORNHILL, J. B. **Colonization Within the Empire: Canada Generally and the Coastal Belt of British Columbia in Particular.** *United Empire,* Vol. 6, 1915, No. 10, pp. 742-747.

—— **Water Powers of Canada: Notes on the Natural Resources and Some of the Developments.** Ills. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.,* No. 2090, Vol. 81, 1916, Jan. 22, pp. 56-57.

WHITE, A. V. **Water and Water-Power Problems.** Ills. *Rept. of the 6th Annual Meeting, Commission of Conservation,* pp. 136-151. Bryant Press, Ltd., Toronto, [1915].

UNITED STATES

South Atlantic States

CANBY, H. S. **Top O' Smoky.** Ills. *Harper's Mag.,* No. 790, Vol. 132, 1916, March, pp. 573-583. [Valley and cove people of the Southern Appalachians.]

FASSIG, O. L. **A Remarkable Fall of Hail in Maryland.** Maps, ills. *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 9, pp. 446-448. [Abstracted in the May *Review,* p. 372.]

HENNEN, R. V., AND R. M. GAWTHROP. **Wyoming and McDowell Counties.** xxvii and 783 pp. Maps, diagrs., ills., index; also maps in separate case. *West Virginia Geol. Surv. County Repts.* Wheeling, 1915. [Important report on the geology of the two adjoining counties in the southernmost part of the state in which the Pocahontas and New River coal groups attain their maximum development. A chapter each is devoted to the historical and industrial development of the region (18 pp.), to its physiography (14 pp.), and its structure (15 pp.). There are three chapters (513 pp.) on the mineral resources, the longest (475 pp.) being devoted to coal. A topographic map, 1:62,500 (relief in 50-foot contours, based on the U. S. Geological Survey map,

with corrections and additions by the author) and an original geologic map on the same scale accompany the report.]

KREBS, C. E., AND D. D. TEETS, JR. **Cabell, Wayne, and Lincoln Counties.** xvi and 483 pp. Maps, diagr., ills., index; also maps in separate case. *West Virginia Geol. Surv. County Repts.* Wheeling, 1913. [Important report on the natural resources of these westernmost counties, lying within the angle formed by the junction of the Big Sandy with the Ohio. There are chapters on the historical and industrial development (22 pp.), the physiography (11 pp.), the general geology (47 pp.), petroleum and natural gas (108 pp.), coal (20 pp.), other mineral resources (10 pp.), timber (5 pp.), and soils (134 pp.), and a list of elevations (16 pp.). Of each county there are three maps, 1:62,500, representing (1) topography, (2) general and economic geology, and (3) soils. The first is based on the U. S. Geological Survey, the second is original, and the third is reprinted from a soil survey undertaken in co-operation with the state by the Bureau of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

REGER, D. B. **Lewis and Gilmer Counties.** xx and 660 pp. Map, ills., index; also maps in separate case. *West Virginia Geol. Surv. County Repts.* Wheeling, 1916. [Similar in scope to report by Hennen and Gawthrop, listed above. To these central counties are devoted chapters on historical and industrial development (20 pp), physiography (12 pp.), structure (11 pp.), petroleum and natural gas (326 pp.), coal (98 pp.), and other mineral resources (18 pp.). A topographic map, 1:62,500, based on the U. S. Geological Survey (20-foot and 50-foot contours) and an original formational and economic geologic map, 1:65,000, accompany the report.]

Neuse River and upper part of Bay River, North Carolina. 1:40,000. Chart No. 538, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of Feb., 1915. Price, 50 cents.

Portsmouth Island to Beaufort, including Cape Lookout Shoals, North Carolina. 1:80,000. Chart No. 1233, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of June, 1915. Price, 50 cents.

Tampa Bay to Cape San Blas, Florida. 1:450,000. Chart No. 1114, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of Oct., 1915. Price, 50 cents.

Western States

LEWIS, A. D. **Irrigation and Settlement in America.** 258 pp. Maps, diagrs., ills. The Government Printing and Stationery Office, Pretoria, 1915. 11 x 9.

The discovery of America by people from abroad is still going on and with increasing value to the world. Interest is not limited to purely geographical features, but the most important observations are those which pertain to the use being made of the opportunities offered by nature and of the methods employed in overcoming natural difficulties. The more recently settled or newer parts of the country in particular afford useful examples to citizens and officers of other new countries. An increasing number of visitors are coming from Australia, South Africa, and the drier parts of the world to see for themselves how the Americans have handled the problem of irrigation of arid lands.

An example of this semi-scientific or technical exploration is afforded by the present book, whose author is an engineer of the Irrigation Department of the Union of South Africa and was formerly connected with the Public Works Department in the Punjab, India. It is peculiarly interesting to Americans, and to engineers in particular, to see how their achievements are viewed through foreign eyes. In the present instance the description is confined largely to relatively superficial matters and to a compilation of statements and data printed in numerous reports. The chief value of the book to American readers is in bringing together in accessible form the principal facts concerning some of the larger irrigation enterprises in the western part of the United States. In his three months' visit the author obtained only a general view and could not fully appreciate American achievements in surmounting great obstacles interposed not merely by nature but by economic and financial conditions. He has not attempted to go far beyond the description of the things seen at the time he visited the country.

The chief danger of a book of this kind may be a tendency on the part of the people in other countries to copy some of the methods or institutions which have been developed in the West without appreciating that many of these are undesirable and should be considered as warnings rather than as desirable precedents. For instance, in describing state control of irrigation development it is pointed out that there are certain state commissions which under existing laws are supposed to safeguard the interests of all the people, notably of the investors in irrigation works and of the settlers under them. There is not pointed out, however, the even more important fact that the

ex-officio state boards have been lamentably ineffective because of the fact that the men constituting the boards have been overloaded with official duties, thus preventing them from giving adequate time and thought to a business which in itself is extremely difficult. Moreover these officials are changed before they have time to study the problems and, being selected wholly for political reasons, have usually little or no interest in the complicated matters.

It does not appear also that practically all large private irrigation projects have been financially unsuccessful, and that great hardships and suffering have resulted not only to the settlers under many of these, but also to the small investors who have been induced to buy the stocks and bonds of irrigation companies. It is true that such a conclusion has naturally no very large place in a discussion of topographical and engineering features; but at the same time in a book of this kind a warning note should be sounded.

It is now being appreciated as never before that it is the duty of the engineer not merely to plan and build effectively and economically but, more than this, to see to it that the works which he is planning can be usefully employed after he has finished them. No matter how great wisdom may be shown in overcoming difficulties, the engineer will not receive proper recognition, but rather the reverse, if it happens that the results of his work lead to loss and hardship on the part of large numbers of people.

Taking the description as a whole, it has value as above stated in affording a broad review of some of the larger irrigation works of the country. In particular the pictures are excellent, but the maps and drawings are not up to the standard of the rest of the book, notably in the use of the old-fashioned "caterpillar" form of representing mountains. The failure to arrange the maps with the north at the top of the page leads to some difficulty in orientation. The omission of an index in a book of this kind is to be condemned. F. H. NEWELL.

GERRY, C. N. **Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Idaho and Washington in 1914: Mines Report.** Bibliogr. *Mineral Resources of the U. S., 1914,* Part I, pp. v and 597-654. U. S. Geol. Surv., Washington, 1915.

GIFFORD, E. W. **Composition of California Shellmounds.** Map. *Univ. of California Publs. in Amer. Archæology and Ethnology,* Vol. 12, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-29.

GREGORY, H. E. **The Oasis of Tuba, Arizona.** Maps, diagr., ills. *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogrs.,* Vol. 5, 1915, pp. 107-119. [Abstracted in the May number, pp. 371-372. For the general background of this paper see the same author's "The Navajo Country," *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.,* Vol. 47, 1915, pp. 561-577 and 652-672.]

HEIKES, V. C. **Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Arizona in 1914: Mines Report.** Bibliogr. *Mineral Resources of the U. S., 1914,* Part I, pp. v and 757-797. U. S. Geol. Surv., Washington, 1915.

HEIKES, V. C. **Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Montana in 1914: Mines Report.** Bibliogr. *Mineral Resources of the U. S., 1914,* Part I, pp. v and 757-797. U. S. Geol. Surv., Washington, 1915.

HEIKES, V. C. **Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Nevada in 1914: Mines Report.** Bibliogr. *Mineral Resources of the U. S., 1914,* Part I, pp. v and 655-716. U. S. Geol. Surv., Washington, 1915.

HEIKES, V. C. **Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Utah in 1914: Mines Report.** Bibliogr. *Mineral Resources of the U. S., 1914,* Part I, pp. v and 717-756. U. S. Geol. Surv., Washington, 1915.

KELLOGG, LOUISE. **Report upon Mammals and Birds Found in Portions of Trinity, Siskiyou, and Shasta Countries, California, with Description of a New *Dipodomys*.** Map, ills, bibliogr. *Univ. of California Publs. in Zoölogy,* Vol. 12, 1916, No. 13, pp. 335-398. [Studies in faunal distribution.]

—— **Los Angeles, January Rainfall in Mountains Near.** *Engineering News,* Vol. 75, 1916, No. 10, p. 461.

MANSFIELD, G. R. **A Reconnaissance for Phosphate in the Salt River Range, Wyoming.** Map. *U. S. Geol. Surv. Bull. 620–O,* pp. 331-349. Washington, 1916.

MCARTHUR, L. A. **Topographic Mapping in the Pacific Northwest.** *Mazama,* Vol. 4, 1915, No. 4, pp. 70-71. Portland, Ore.

—— **Mountain Elevations [in the Pacific Northwest].** *Mazama,* Vol. 4, 1915, No. 4, p. 72. Portland, Ore.

—— **Sacramento River, Propose to Improve the.** *Engineering Rec.,* Vol. 73, 1916, No. 10, p. 323.

SUDWORTH, G. B. **The Spruce and Balsam Fir Trees of the Rocky Mountain Region.** 43 pp. Maps, ills. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 327.* Washington, 1916. [The geographic distribution of the principal species is shown in a series of maps. For the method of compilation and discussion see also *Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 207,* 1915.]

THIESSEN, A. H. **The Weather and Climate of Salt Lake City, Utah.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 12, pp. 611-612. [Author's abstract of a paper read at the Pan American Scientific Congress in Washington, Dec., 1915-Jan., 1916.]

Roslyn-Clealum Coal Field, Kittitas County. 1:253,440. Accompanies "The Coal Fields of Kittitas County" by E. J. Saunders, *Wash. Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 9,* Olympia, 1914.

Entrance to Harrington Point, Columbia River, west coast of United States. 1:40,000. Chart No. 6151, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of March, 1915. Price, 50 cents.

Point Sur to San Francisco, California. 1:210,000. Chart No. 5402, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of Feb., 1915. Price, 50 cents.

SOUTH AMERICA

PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, ARGENTINA, CHILE

DAVIS, W. G. **Clima de Buenos Aires.** *Anales de la Ofic. Meteorológ. Argentina,* Vol. 15. Part 1: 763 pp.; Part 2, 458 pp. Buenos Aires, 1912.

The weight of the first two parts of Volume 15 of the *Annals* of the Argentine Meteorological Office is 9 pounds and 14 ounces. And there is still a third part to come. Of the more than 1,200 pages, all but about 25 pages are tabular matter. These 25 pages are the administrative reports for 1898 and 1899. Complete as is this presentation of the meteorological data of Buenos Aires, no one can handle these two heavy volumes without asking himself, "Why were they ever printed?" That the climate of a single city should have devoted to it nearly ten pounds' weight of paper surely is evidence of the immense numbers of observations which have been taken there, but that there can ever be any scientific use of this data which will be at all proportionate to the expense of publication is inconceivable. Observations prior to 1877 were published in Volume 1 of the *Annals.* The present volume contains the data, *in extenso,* for the several stations in Buenos Aires for varying periods from 1877 on. A note, dated March, 1915, and bearing the signature of the former Director, Mr. Walter G. Davis, calls attention to the fact that these two first parts of Volume 15 have been ready for some time but were not distributed in the hope that the third part, which is to contain the discussion, might be sent out with them. We have no doubt that this remaining third part of the volume, which will be awaited with interest, will be a full and adequate presentation of all that concerns the climate of Argentina's capital city, well up to the high standard of the past volumes of the Argentine Meteorological Office. (For a note on the Service's activities see the April *Review,* p. 301.) R. DEC. WARD.

—— **Argentina: Raccolta di cereali.** *Rapp. dei Agenti Diplom. e Consol.,* No. 23, Dec. 1915, p. 1. Minist. degli Affari Esteri, Rome.

BAZZANO, HAMLET. **National Meteorological Institute of Uruguay.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 12, p. 607. [Author's abstract of a paper read at the Pan American Scientific Congress in Washington, Dec., 1915-Jan., 1916.]

—— **Chile, Anuario Estadístico de la República de: Vol. 1, Demografía, año 1913.** xxxi and 119 pp. Oficina Central de Estadística, Santiago de Chile, 1914.

CUMMINGS, R. K. **The Land of Fire.** Ills. *The South American,* Vol. 4, 1916, No. 3, pp. 55 and 62. New York. [Tierra del Fuego.]

DAWSON, WILLIAM, JR. **Rosario.** 6 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.,* Ann. Series, 1915, No. 38c. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

GALLO, H. V. **Reseña sobre los trabajos en el mineral de El Tofo.** *Bol. Soc. Nacional de Minería,* 3rd Series, No. 219, Vol. 27, 1915, pp. 434-439. Santiago, Chile. [The famous iron mines in Coquimbo province, Chile.]

GOEHRING, MAURIZIO. **Il Paraguay.** Ills. *L'Esplorazione Commerc.,* Vol. 30, 1915, No. 1, pp. 1-8; No. 2, pp. 45-53; No. 3, pp. 105-114; No. 4, pp. 121-133; No. 5, pp. 176-188; No. 6, pp. 216-226; No. 7, pp. 256-268; No. 10-11, pp. 380-394; and No. 12, pp. 445-448. Milan.

ILLANES B., GUILLERMO. **Mineral de Chuquicamata, de la Chile Exploration Company.** Diagr., ills. *Bol. de la Inspección de Geogr. y Minas,* No. 46, Vol. 11, 1915,

pp. 236-270. Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Santiago. [Method of exploitation. See also note on "The Celebrated Copper Mines of Chuquicamata, Chile" in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 47, 1915, p. 693.]

MATTA, J. G. **Bosquejo del estado actual de la industria minera del cobre en el estranjero i en Chile.** Diagrs. *Bol. Soc. Nacional de Minería*, 3rd Series, No. 216, Vol. 27, 1915, pp. 118-138; No. 217, pp. 178-204; No. 218, pp. 319-354; No. 219, pp. 357-419. Santiago, Chile.

MATTA, J. G. **Critica de las opiniones sustentadas por el señor Santiago Marin Vicuña sobre nacionalización de nuestra industria minera.** *Bol. Soc. Nacion. de Minería*, 3rd Series, No. 220, Vol. 27, 1915, pp. 445-463. Santiago, Chile. [Advocates of the nationalization of the Chilean mineral industry have compared conditions with those obtaining in Sweden. The comparison is here criticized.]

OPAZO, G. R. **Los problemas de regardío: Monografía de las principales represas construídas en el país.** *Bol. de la Inspección de Geogr. y Minas*, No. 46, Vol. 9, 1915, pp. 271-283. Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Santiago. [On principal irrigation works of Chile.]

PUELMA, M. **Memoria anual del Cónsul General de Chile en la República Argentina correspondiente a 1914.** *Bol. de Relaciones Exteriores*, No. 58, July, 1915, pp. 1-54. Santiago, Chile.

SILVA, J. F. V. **La desmembración del territorio argentino en el siglo XIX.** *Bol. Real Soc. Geogr.*, Vol. 57, 1915, No. 4, pp. 474-514. Madrid. [Given in the form of a lecture at the public session on December 3, 1914.]

SINGEWALD, J. T., JR., AND B. LER. MILLER. **A Unique Salt Industry in Chile.** Diagrs., ills. *Bull. Pan American Union*, Vol. 42, 1916, No. 1, pp. 52-60. [Nearness of ground-water level to the surface permits easy extraction of salt on such salars as that of Lagunas, Tarapacá. The salt crystallizes out naturally from ditches cut 8 inches below the water table.]

Mapa de las tribus de los Chacos. 1:3,000,000. Accompanies "El Choroti o Yófuaha" by R. J. Hunt, *Rev. del Museo de la Plata*, H. Young & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool, 1915.

EUROPE

GENERAL

CASSI, GELLIO. **Il Mare Adriatico: Sua funzione attraverso i tempi.** (Series: Collezione Storica Villari.) xix and 532 pp. Maps. Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, 1915. L. 5.50. 7½ x 5.

Written in an earnest spirit, this account of the part played by the Adriatic in world history pictures clearly the problems related to this inland sea. The lustre shed by the region during the period of Roman greatness and in the medieval days of successful commercial venture is imperishable. The author holds that the Adriatic is an Italian sea. Members of the numerically preponderant Slav communities of the eastern coast would probably take exception to this view, in spite of the cultural inferiority of their kinsmen when compared with Romans or Italians. The case of these Slavs deserves perhaps greater consideration than the Austrian attempts to convert the Adriatic into a pendant of the Teuton heart of Europe—a process which the author describes as artificial. The policy of pitting Slavs against Italians has been resorted to by the German-speaking rulers of the eastren coast to weaken Italian influence. Accordingly, local grievances as well as local aspirations can best be satisfied by the removal of Austrian rule.

The historical value of the work is heightened by the relation, so frequently shown, of the region's history to its geographical structure.

CRAM, R. A. **Heart of Europe.** 325 pp. Ills. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1915. $2.50. 8½ x 6. ["Between the Seine and the Rhine."]

GREGORY, J. W. **Geological Factors Affecting the Strategy of the War.** *Geol. Mag.*, Decade 6, Vol. 2, 1915, No. 12, pp. 571-572. [Abstract of a presidential address before the Geological Society of Glasgow on Oct. 14, 1915.]

SEMPLE, E. C. **The Barrier Boundary of the Mediterranean Basin and Its Northern Breaches as Factors in History.** *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogrs.*, Vol. 5, 1915, pp. 27-59. [Abstracted in the March *Review*, p. 220.]

Battle Fields of Today. 16 pages of maps. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, 1915. 14 x 10.

On the battle lines [9 maps]. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, [1915]. 7½ x 6.

Atlas of the European Conflict, containing [13] detailed maps of the nations [and] pertinent statistics of the contending powers. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, 1914. 14 x 10½.

L'Atlas-index de tous les théatres de la guerre: *Ibis,* France et Belgique, avec cartes détaillées du front. 17 pp. of text, 24 maps, and 41 pp. index. Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1915. 8 x 6.

Carte murale du théâtre de la guerre, par L. Gallois. (Collection de cartes murales Vidal-Lablache.) 1:600,000. Armand Colin, Paris, [1915].

Carte murale du théâtre de la guerre européenne, par P. Vidal-Lablache. 1:1,500,000. Armand Colin, Paris, [1915].

Das italienisch-österreichische Grenzgebiet. 1:1,000,000. Inset: Das Küstengebiet des Adriatischen Meeres, 1:2,750,000. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig, [1915].

GERMANY

OTTO, THEODOR. **Der Darss und Zingst: Ein Beitrag zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der vorpommerschen Küste.** Map, diagrs., ills. *Jahresbericht der Geogr. Gesell. zu Greifswald,* Vol. 13, 1911-12, pp. 235-485. Greifswald, 1913.

The peninsula of the Darss on the Baltic coast of Germany includes one of the world's best examples of a cuspate foreland of somewhat complicated type. Several

FIG. 1—Forested dune ridges on the Darss foreland. (Photo by D. W. Johnson.)

low islands, bordering an irregular shoreline of submergence, were early united by wave-built bars to form a complex tombolo, from the northwestern side of which the present foreland was prograded by the successive addition of parallel beach ridges. Dune sand later accumulated on each beach ridge, raising many of them to an altitude of fifteen feet or more above the intervening swales. The ridges are now well forested (see Fig. 1), and a large portion of the foreland is included in a private hunting preserve of Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The dune ridges of the Darss closely resemble those of Cape Canaveral and are of more than ordinary interest to the geographer. The present excellent essay by Theodor Otto is based upon a comparative study of ancient and modern maps and upon detailed field investigations; and the author discusses at length the preglacial conditions of the region involved, the effects of glaciation and of preglacial changes of level upon the

coastal topography; and finally the more recent morphological changes of the coast, including the development of the dune ridges. It appears from Otto's essay that there are 121 dune ridges distinguishable in passing from south to north along the western side of the Darss, only a part of which number are indicated on the German topographic map of the area (Karte des Deutschen Reiches, 1:100,000, Sheet No. 62, Barth). Historical evidence proves that the coast advanced 1,300 feet in 2,000 years. Using this figure as a basis for calculation, Otto concludes that 3,000 years is the shortest possible time in which the 121 ridges could have been constructed. 1,000 additional years are allowed for the formation and subsequent destruction of certain older ridges near the base of the foreland; and Otto thus concludes that a total of at least 4,000 years was required for the development of the ridged foreland. It may be noted that Keilhack, in a study of the dune ridges of Usedom and Wollin (Die Verlandung der Swinepforte, *Jahrbuch der Kgl. Preussischen Geol. Landesanstalt für 1911* (Vol. 32, pp. 209-244, 1912), estimated 7,000 years as the time necessary for the development of that remarkable series. As both series of ridges are believed to have been initiated by the submergence known as the "Litorinasenkung," it would seem that the present shoreline of submergence dates back from four to seven thousand years. Since that time there has been no marked change in the level of land and sea along the Baltic coast of Germany, as otherwise the older ridges would be either submerged or raised well above the level of those last formed.

The reader will have some difficulty in following Otto's arguments because he locates important features and describes essential measurements in terms of unimportant local roads, property boundaries, etc., the names of which do not appear on any maps in his reports nor on any other maps which the reviewer has been able to find. Otherwise the report is well illustrated with geological maps and diagrams and a dozen typical photographs of the region. D. W. JOHNSON.

GENZMER, MARTHA. **Das Fischergewerbe und der Fischhandel in Mecklenburg vom 12. bis zum 14. Jahrhundert.** Bibliogr. *Archiv für Fischereigeschichte,* 1915, Oct., No. 6, pp. 157-212. Berlin.

LAY, J. G. **Germany's Exports to United States in 1915.** *Commerce Repts.,* 1916, No. 47, pp. 792-795. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1916.

LUDWIG, WILHELM. **Der Einfluss des Krieges auf die deutsche Seeschiffahrt.** *Weltwirtschaft,* Vol. 5, 1915, No. 9, pp. 187-191. Berlin.

MARTELL, P. **Zur Geschichte der Perlenfischerei in Sachsen.** *Archiv. für Fischereigeschichte,* 1915, Oct., No. 6, pp. 248-253. Berlin.

SCHMUTZER, —. **Zur Geschichte der Fischerei im Flussgebiet des Regen (Oberlauf).** *Archiv. für Fischereigeschichte,* 1915, Oct., No. 6, pp. 254-259. Berlin.

RUSSIA

FRIEDERICHSEN, MAX. **Die Grenzmarken des Europäischen Russlands, ihre geographische Eigenart und ihre Bedeutung für den Weltkrieg.** 148 pp. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1915. 9½ x 6½.

Professor Friederichsen's book is the product partly of his own experiences in travel in Russia (1897, 1902) and partly of the work started in Germany in 1913 by the "German Society for the Study of Russia." In spite of the fact that the activities of the society have been postponed indefinitely because of the war, this book was published as its analytical studies of the Russian frontier have a direct bearing on the present situation.

The introductory chapter deals with Russia as a whole, its expansion from the earliest days, its actual area, the size and character of the population. Then follow chapters taking up the various regions in detail, beginning with Finland. The author first outlines the geology of the country and then accords a brief paragraph each to climate, vegetation, natural resources, and population, before going more fully into what he designates as the political-geographical side of Finland. These paragraphs have distinctly more of the political than of the geographical in their character and are hardly written in what is usually called the cold light of science. A concluding page deals with the geographical conditions from the point of view of military manoeuvres, weighing the possibilities and the impossibilities of handling an army in a country of a thousand lakes, marshes, rivers, and forests.

In like manner, and with greater or less detail, he describes in turn the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Little Russia, and finally the Caucasus, laying particular emphasis on Armenia. Scattered throughout the book there is a certain amount of useful information,

but the interlardings of political propaganda are so frequent and copious that one is soon aware of the fact that in this case science is but the shell used to contain much extraneous matter. E. K. REYNOLDS.

BALKAN STATES, INCLUDING RUMANIA

QUINN, D. D. **Helladian Vistas.** 407 pp. Yellow Springs, Ohio, 1908. 8 x 5½.

The title is a good index to the content and character of the book, for it is a series of sketches. As the author says (p. 4): "These essays present, in a loosely correlated way, all kinds of information connected with the long life of a portion of the Greek nation." The chapter headings include such widely separated topics as The Acropolis of Athens, The Games at Olympia, The Mystic Rites of Eleusis, Delphi, Kephallenia, Pan-Hellenic Writing in the Aegean, The Hill of Hissarlik, The Maniats, The Church of Greece, The Land of the Klephts, Higher Education in Greece of Today, etc. Though so versatile in the choice of topics, the author has not aimed to be universal. Thus though describing in detail each of the Ionian islands, he does not include any of those of the Aegean nor Crete.

The writer throughout shows a deep love and sympathy for his subject, a wide knowledge and impartial use of sources, and, best of all, a first-hand acquaintance with the places described, which is especially valuable in the case of such little-known parts of Greece as Ithaca, Maina, Agrapha, and the Pindus region. He has a fascinating English style, and his attention is often drawn by curious and recondite bits of history and lore—one of the attractions of the book. Thus in Zante he mentions the curious wells of pitch and how his guide gathered the pitch by dipping in a bunch of leaves tied to the end of a pole, exactly as is described in the pages of Herodotus. He speaks of the peculiar ownership of olive groves on Leucas (pp. 282-283), and the use of Leucadian red wine in export (p. 285) to France and Italy to darken their wines and says it is "so full of color that one could easily write with it."

The book is full of knowledge of every sort—perhaps too full. The author aims to tell in detail the historical setting of every place he visits. Thus it must lack the delicate and comprehensive touch of Mahaffy's "Rambles," or the personal anecdotes of Manatt's "Aegean Days," or the joyous freshness of Richardson's "Vacation Days in Greece," and the compelling charm of Mrs. Bosanquet's recent book. Doctor Quinn gives few personal experiences, is almost epic in his desire to efface himself from his pages, and is content to let the places visited tell their own tale. The lack of photographs, to help the reader reconstruct the scenes so beautifully described, is a real loss.

Certain of his descriptions, as those of the views from the top of Pankrator on Corfu (pp. 240-241) and Aenos on Cephallenia (pp. 317-318) are excellent; sometimes, as in describing the savage scenery of Tempe, he is even poetic. What he says of ancient notions of scenery can now be supplemented by a recent article of the reviewer, entitled "The Ancient Appreciation of Mountain Scenery" (*Classical Journ.*, Vol. 11, 1915-16, No. 2, pp. 70-84). His insight into the character of the Greek of today is constantly shown, e. g. on page 282, where, in speaking of the custom of the Leucadian grandee to while away an hour with his friends at the café in talking politics, he pictures him as "like a true Greek, condemning everything, without, however, expressing or even possessing an opinion of his own on the matter under discussion."

In reviewing a popular book so charmingly written as this it seems wrong to offer more than very general criticisms. In the "Games at Olympia" the author has rightly exposed the fallacy, still appearing in every textbook of ancient history, that the Greeks were never united, by affirming that they were as closely united, though in a very different way, as the citizens of any modern state. He is right in saying that phyletic union is a far nobler kind than the equality of fellow subjects. However, he does not give due prominence to the political leadership of Athens in the modern sense, which grew out of the Delian league, for, in a passage in which he says it was a mistake to have chosen the present as the capital of Greece, he says (p. 19) that this was an honor "which in all her long and varied history had never before fallen to the lot of Athens, to be a capital of a state."

His ethnological views are not always tenable. Just why he should say (p. 174) that the presence of Slavonic place-names in Arcadia is "one of the mysteries of Arcadian and mediæval Greek history in general" is not clear. Nor are his doubts about the origin and language of the Vlachs of Great Vlachia in the Pindus well founded. He says they may be akin to the Wallachians of Rumania, but that there is not the slightest proof that they came into the Pindus and Othrys from the Danubian provinces, and he professes to be in complete ignorance about their original home, and only their speech is Latin; "whether they are of Greek descent or not has not been ascertained. Their ethnic origin is as much open to dispute as is that of the

Roumanians themselves'' (p. 166). He is here evidently a disciple of Roesler, whose work ''Romanische Studien'' (Leipsic, 1871) absolutely denied the claims of the Rumanian and Transylvanian Vlachs to be regarded as descendants of Trojan's Dacians. This theory at first commanded wide acceptance and was even utilized in Hungary as a plea for refusing parity of treatment to what was looked upon as a race of comparatively recent intruders. But Rumanian scholars (e. g. J. L. Pic: Über die Abstammung der Rumänen, Leipsic, 1880; and A. D. Xenopol: Les Roumains au moyen âge, Jassy, 1886) showed the fallacy of Roesler's conclusions, which were received in Rumania much as Fallmerayer's notions of the ethnology of the Greeks had been received long before in Greece—as a direct attack on their nationality. Doubtless the truth of the matter lies somewhere between the two extremes. Despite the long predominance of Greek, Slav, and Turk influence, no valid objection can be made to the claim of the half million Vlachs, scattered south of the Danube over Macedonia and northern Greece, that they are of Latin origin in language and culture and to some extent also in descent. Competent ethnologists of today generally accept it. It is not the Latin descent of the Vlachs which is hard to prove, but their place of origin and early migrations. That they were in Thessaly by the eleventh century is attested by Anna Comnena, who mentions *Megale Vlachia* then; and in the next century they were described by the Jew Benjamin of Tudela.

Perhaps the one thing in the book with which the classical scholar would find serious fault is Doctor Quinn's mode of transcribing ancient Greek names. The use of *k* for *c* and the endings *-os* and *-on* for the more usual *-us* and *-um* (e. g. Kallimachos, Byzantion) is merely a matter of taste and quite proper. But why assimilate only the diphthongs *eu* and *au* into the Romaic pronunciation *ev* and *av* and not consistently rewrite the consonants? Thus he writes Evripides, Odyssevs, Zevs, Evboean, Elevsis, and even Peiræevs; also Pavsanias, Aristonavtes, Navplion. Of course sometimes in certain combinations we should have *ef* and *af*, and so write Pafsanías and, with the necessary consonant changes, Otheesefs and Evripithes. The initial consonant *beta* is left though it is now pronounced as a *v;* so instead of Doctor Quinn's Bolos, we should have Volos (especially as the town is scarcely a hundred years old and has no ancient equivalent), and instead of Belestino we should have Velestino. The word constantly spelled *katabothron* should be written *katavothron*—as it is not an ancient Greek word. The names of the Ionian islands Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante, coming to us through the Italian, would also seem preferable to their little-known Greek names Kerkyra, Kephallenia, and Zakynthos in a popular work of this sort. Mainotes is better known than Maniats and Romaeic should consistently replace Romaean and Kladeos should be written for Kladoas, Olympic for Olympiac; nor are the shortened forms Palaeolog, Dikearch, Phenik (p. 112) naturalized in English; he even gives Akadem (p. 18). Such inventions as Bulgarmen, Delphmen, Mykenlanders, Greekland (three times on p. 354) and un-Greekly, are doubtful at best.

But despite such minor defects, ''Helladian Vistas'' is an excellent book and should claim a large circle of readers. WALTER WOODBURN HYDE.

—— **Patras, Consular District of (Comprising the Morea and the Provinces of Ætolia and Acarnania), Trade of the, Report for the Year 1914 on the.** 12 pp. Map. *Diplomatic and Consular Repts.*, Ann. Series, No. 5556. London, 1916.

AFRICA

SAHARA, INCLUDING EGYPT

BALLS, W. L. **Egypt of the Egyptians.** xvi and 266 pp. Maps, ills., index, bibliogr. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1915. 7½ x 5½.

Mr. Balls has here compacted a great amount of information and made it readable. He scarcely gives so vivid a picture of Egypt in the large as Sydney Low in his latest book, but he discusses so fully such matters as irrigation and its processes; climate; crops and machinery; the varied population, including the *fellaheen*, the Bedouin, and the foreigner; the past, the present, and the hoped-for future of the ancient land, that he materially helps us to visualize what Egypt has been and is and what it may become. It is a small book, easy to handle and packed with well-arranged facts and helpful comment.

The author might, with advantage, have enlarged upon the data he gives concerning the *sudd* of the upper White Nile which holds the waters from the equatorial lakes till more than half the volume evaporates. What Egypt needs for the reclamation of more land is all the water it can get. It is the present policy of the British occupation to secure this water by closing all the inlets into the marshes and widening and deepening

the channel. The *sudd* itself may be turned to good account. Just before the war, a method was discovered of converting dried and pressed blocks of this floating vegetation into fuel and a company was beginning to carry out the process.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

DE KUSEL (BEY), BARON. **An Englishman's Recollections of Egypt, 1863 to 1887,** With an Epilogue Dealing With the Present Time, 1914. xvi and 352 pp. Map, ills., index. John Lane Co., New York, 1915. $3. 9 x 6.

The memoirs of an English gentleman, former English controller-general of Egyptian customs. He went to Egypt at the age of fifteen and began life as accountant and paymaster in an Egyptian cotton mill. Two years afterwards he secured a position with an English firm of merchants and steamship agents at Alexandria. Seven years later he entered the Egyptian customs service and was appointed chief of the administrative department. His personal experiences gave him an inside view of more recent Egyptian history. He sums up England's work in Egypt in a few words: "The *fellaheen* know full well how they have been treated in the past: for the slightest offence they have been whipped with the *kourbash,* taxed over and over again, deprived of their lands, and treated with the greatest injustice. Now they are treated with the greatest justice, taxed equally, and are treated as human beings."

BIANCO, M. Z. **Il Canale di Suez nel 1914.** 17 pp. [*Boll.*] *Direz. Gen. degli Affari Commerc.,* 1915, No. 18. Minist. degli Affari Esteri. Rome.

CAMPANI, ROMEO. **La terminologia geografica degli Arabi, con speciale riguardo alla toponomastica della Libia.** *La Geogr.,* Vol. 3, 1915, No. 1-2, pp. 34-47; No. 7-10, pp. 337-347. Novara.

CATALANI, GIACOMO. **Zavia (Garbìa).** *L'Esplorazione Commerc.,* Vol. 30, 1915, No. 1, pp. 22-27; No. 4, pp. 133-138; No. 7, pp. 273-279; No. 10-11, pp. 419-424; No. 12, pp. 457-461. [Zavia is a coastal town 25 miles west of Tripolis.]

—— **Egypte, Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur de l', avec appendice sur le Soudan: Décembre 1915.** (Vol. 29, No. 12.) 35 pp. Direction Générale des Douanes Egyptiennes, Alexandria.

MADAGASCAR AND ADJACENT ISLANDS

CARLE ET GOHIER, G. **Contribution à l'étude des terres de la côte est [de Madagascar].** *Bull. Écon. du Gouv. Gén. de la Colon. de Madagascar et Dépend.,* Vol. 15, 1915, No. 1, pp. 35-41. Tananarive.

DE LA BATHIE, P. **Études et recherches pour la captation des eaux thermales d'Antsirabe [Madagascar].** Map, diagr. *Bull. Écon. du Gouv. Gén. de la Colon. de Madagascar et Dépend.,* Vol. 15, 1915, No. 1, pp. 93-103. Tananarive. [Contains notes on the geology, accompanied by a contoured geological map, 1:100,000.]

FAVIER, —, AND VIDAL, —. **Les plantes de Madagascar propres à la fabrication du papier: Études faites à l'École Française de Papeterie.** *Bull. Écon. du Gouv. Gén. de la Colon. de Madagascar et Dépend.,* Vol. 15, 1915, No. 1, pp. 80-87.

—— **Madagascar, Étude sur la sériciculture à.** *Bull. Écon. du Gouv. Gén. de la Colon. de Madagascar et Dépend.,* Vol. 15, 1915, No. 1, pp. 1-17. Tananarive.

—— **Mauritius: Report for 1914.** 36 pp. Map. *Ann. Colonial Repts. No. 875.* London, 1916. [With a record crop and high price, the sugar industry of the island is in a sound financial condition.]

ROULLEAU, A. **L'arboriculture fruitière d'Europe: Son application et ses résultats en Emyrne, [Madagascar].** *Bull. Écon. du Gouv. Gén. de la Colon. de Madagascar et Dépend.,* Vol. 15, 1915, No. 1, pp. 18-34. Tananarive.

ASIA

TURKEY IN ASIA, ARABIA, CAUCASIA, IRAN

BISSOLI, LUIGI. **Alcune notizie di geografia commerciale sulla Persia.** *L'Esplorazione Commerc.,* Vol. 31, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-10.

D'AGOSTINO, P. O. **Francesi ed Inglesi in Siria.** *Riv. Coloniale,* Vol. 10, 1915, No. 6, pp. 316-325. Rome.

DEHÉRAIN, HENRI. **Les attaques contre le canal de Suez.** Map, ills. *La Nature,* No. 2208, 1916, Jan. 22, pp. 56-60. [Discusses, with map, the possible routes of attack on the Suez Canal.]

ENRICO, DELLA VALLE. **Grandezza e decadenza del popolo Ottomano.** *Riv.*

Militare Italiana, Vol. 60, 1915, No. 10, pp. 2023-2056; No. 11, pp. 2129-2163; No. 12, pp. 2333-2400. Rome.

MACDONALD, J. B. **The Anglo-Russian Campaign in Turkey.** Map, ills. *Amer. Rev. of Reviews,* Vol. 53, 1916, No. 4, pp. 439-448. [The second of the three sections into which this article is divided is on the strategic geography of the Turkish Empire.]

MAROLLO, CARLO. **Allevamento e commercio del baco da seta in Persia.** 12 pp. [*Boll.*] *Direz. Gen. degli Affari Commerc.,* 1915, No. 19. Minist. degli Affari Esteri. Rome. [Silk-worm cultivation.]

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES

BROUWER, H. A. **On the Granitic Area of Rokan (Middle-Sumatra) and on Contact-Phenomena in the Surrounding Schists.** Map, diagrs. *Proc. Section of Sciences, Kon. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam,* Vol. 17, Part 2, pp. 1190-1202. June, 1915.

CORONAS, JOSE. **Philippine Islands: Meteorological Bulletin for June, 1915.** pp. 103-119. Map. Weather Bureau, Manila, 1915.

HEEKEREN, E. A. A. VAN. **Nederlandsch Oost-Indië in 1915.** *De Indische Gids,* Vol. 38, 1916, No. 2, pp. 178-189. [Review of economic development.]

H[EEKEREN], E. A. A. V[AN]. **Jaarverslag van den Topografischen Dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië over 1914.** *De Indische Gids,* Vol. 38, 1916, No. 1, pp. 31-35. [A review of the report for 1914 of the Topographical Bureau of the Dutch East Indies.]

MOULTON, J. C. **An Account of the Various Expeditions to Mt. Kinabalu.** Map. *Sarawak Museum Journ.,* Vol. 2 (Part 2), 1915, No. 6, pp. 137-176. [Summary accounts of all the ascents made by Europeans from the first in 1852 to the author's own climb of 1913. For an account of the plant formations of this peak in British North Borneo see the paper by L. S. Gibbs listed in the Feb. *Review,* p. 162.]

WICHMANN, A. **On the Tin of the Island of Flores.** Map. *Proc. Section of Sciences, Kon. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam,* Vol. 17, Part 1, pp. 474-490. Dec., 1914.

WICHMANN, A. **On Some Rocks of the Island of Taliabu (Sula Islands).** Diagrs. *Proc. Section of Sciences, Kon. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam,* Vol. 17, Part 1, pp. 226-239. Dec., 1914.

Oversichtskaart van het eiland Borneo. 1:2,000,000. Topographische Inrichting, Batavia, 1909 (corrections to 1914).

Erfpachtsperceelen in de residentie Lampongsche Districten, [Sumatra]. 1:500,000. Topographische Inrichting, Batavia, 1914.

Overzichtskaart van de residentie Semarang, [Java]. 1:250,000. Topographische Inrichting, Batavia, 1914.

Der westliche Teil von Seran, nach den Aufnahmen von O. D. Tauern, E. Stresemann und eigenen, mit Benützung einer holländischen Aufnahme des Uligebietes und der von Leutnant 1. Kl. W. K. H. Feuilleteau de Bruin aufgenommenen Route Honitetu-Kairatu, entworfen vor K. Deninger. 1:125,000. Pl. 50, *Petermanns Mitt.,* Oct., 1915. [See also maps listed in *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.,* Vol. 47, 1915, pp. 75 and 397-398.]

Anchorages west and south of Mindoro, P[hilippine] I[slands]. (1) Sablayan Anchorage and Pandan Bay, west coast of Mindoro; (2) Semirara Anchorage, west coast of Semirara Island; (3) Apo Reef, Mindoro Strait. 1:20,000. Chart No. 4337, U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington. Edit. of Jan., 1916. Price, 30 cents.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

HYDROGRAPHY AND OCEANOGRAPHY

HESSELBERG, T., AND H. U. SVERDRUP. **Beitrag zur Berechnung der Druck- und Massenverteilung im Meere.** 17 pp. *Bergens Museums Aarbok 1914-1915: Avhandlinger og Aarsberetning,* No. 3, Art. 14.

HESSELBERG, T., AND H. U. SVERDRUP. **Die Stabilitätsverhältnisse des Seewassers bei vertikalen Verschiebungen.** 16 pp. *Bergens Museums Aarbok 1914-1915: Avhandlinger og Aarsberetning,* No. 3, Art. 15.

MCEWEN, G. F. **The Application of Physical Principles to Problems Suggested by Oceanic Circulation and Temperatures.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 12, pp. 620-621. [Abstract of a paper presented at the San Francisco joint meeting of the Physical Society and Section B of the A. A. A. S., Aug. 2-7, 1915.]

Meteorology and Climatology

Hennig, R. **Vom Wetter: Gemeinverständliche Betrachtungen über Wind und Wetter und ihr Einfluss auf den Krieg.** 96 pp. Deutsche Naturwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, Leipzig, 1915. M. 1. 8½ x 5½.

Weather conditions have exercised a control over military operations ever since human wars and battles began. The control is so universal, so important, so critical, that for a military staff to neglect the weather factor in warfare may be as disastrous as a failure to provide food, or water, or ammunition. Singularly little has been written on this subject, although history is full of illustrations of weather influences in wars. The present reviewer has already published several articles on the importance of the weather factor in the present war. This is the first book to discuss the topic.

Doctor Hennig has done exactly what the title of his little volume implies. He has given a simple and popular presentation of various types of weather. He has shown, by means of numerous historical references, the relation which has appeared in past wars between weather conditions and military operations. And he has not neglected to include numerous cases in the present war where such relations have been clearly observed. So far as possible, the author has worked out from the available data the actual meteorological conditions which prevailed during the first year of the war, and has thus been able to compare these with the usual, normal conditions. He shows, for example, that the winter of 1914-15 was, on the whole, an unusually mild one, the minimum temperatures in eastern Europe having generally been 15°, or more, higher than the average.

About one-third of the book deals with the control of battles and campaigns by cold, heat, thunderstorms, rain, fog, and storm. A few pages are devoted to the supposed effect of battles upon the weather. The conclusion, of course, is that there is absolutely no evidence, statistical or theoretical, in favor of the view that wars in general, or the present war in particular, have ever had even the slightest influence upon the weather. The hygiene of precipitation, frost protection, hail damage, fear of and danger from thunderstorms, Christmas-tide weather, and several other topics of popular interest are briefly and clearly discussed. Doctor Hennig's little book is easily read, interesting, and instructive. It will set its readers right on a good many widespread meteorological errors and superstitions. And it puts emphasis upon the human importance of the conditions with which it deals. R. DeC. Ward.

Litre, E. **La science de l'air: Notions nouvelles et utilisation.** *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. de Toulouse,* Vol. 34, 1915, No. 2, pp. 134-151.

McAdie, Alexander. **Battles and Rainfall.** *Scientific Monthly,* Vol. 2, 1916, No. 2, pp. 170-173.

—— **Radio-Active Substances in the Air and Atmospheric Fog: A Study of Atmospheric Conditions of Importance to the Aviator.** Map, diagr., ills. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.,* No. 2089, Vol. 81, 1916, Jan. 15, pp. 37-38.

Wells, E. L. **The Economic Aspect of Climatology.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 43, 1915, No. 12, pp. 612-613. [Author's abstract of a paper read at the Pan American Scientific Congress in Washington, Dec., 1915-Jan., 1916.]

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Anthropology and Ethnology

Elliot, G. F. S. **Prehistoric Man and His Story: A Sketch of the History of Mankind from the Earliest Times.** 398 pp. Diagrs., ills., index. Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd., London (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Amer. Agents), 1915. $2. 9 x 5½.

A summing up of our present knowledge concerning prehistoric man, drawn from every field of science. The book is somewhat removed from the ordinary by the happy welding of geological, anatomical, zoölogical, archeological, and ethnological facts. Man's ascent by successive steps of achievement is recorded, and there is a subtle appeal in the imaginative description of the life of our primitive ancestors.

There is here and there an occasional insight into the relations of the savage to his environment. But the want of a better grasp of this subject is felt in the chapters on the occupation of world-areas. The author has evidently not drawn on geography to the extent to which he has assumed indebtedness to other sciences.

The title of "The American Puzzle" given to the pages dealing with New World conditions hardly seems warranted any longer, in view of Hrdlička's discoveries in Asia

during 1912. Had stress been laid on the fundamental unity of the Pacific region the problem of its peopling would have been presented in its proper light. In spite of such shortcomings, the laborious task of reconstitution undertaken by the author has been on the whole ably achieved.

ELLIOT, G. F. S. **Prehistoric Man.** *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc. of Glasgow,* Vol. 45, 1913-14, pp. 17-27.

HAHN, EDUARD. **Menschenrassen und Haustiereigenschaften.** *Zeitschr. für Ethnologie,* Vol. 47, 1915, No. 2-3, pp. 248-257. Berlin. [Comparison of environmental influences on man and on domestic animals along the lines of the author's suggestive "Die Haustiere und ihre Beziehungen zur Wirtshaft des Menschen: Eine geographische Studie," 1896.]

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. **How Old Is Man?** Maps, ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.,* Vol. 29, 1916, No. 2, pp. 111-127. [A review of "Men of the Old Stone Age: Their Environment, Life, and Art," by Henry Fairfield Osborn, New York, 1915.]

WOODWARD, A. S. **A Guide to the Fossil Remains of Man in the Department of Geology and Palæontology in the British Museum.** 33 pp. Ills., bibliogr. London, 1915.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

TODD, J. A. **The World's Cotton Crops.** xiii and 460 pp. Maps, diagrs., ills., index. A. & C. Black, Ltd., London, 1915. 10s. 8 x 5½.

The author holds that the world is facing an increasing demand for cotton, a demand due to the spread of civilization and its consequent demand for more clothes, to the substitution of cotton for the more expensive woolen, linen, and silken fabrics, and to the constantly widening use of cotton cloths in new industries. All the cotton-producing regions of the world are described and illustrated with excellent maps, statistical tables and graphs, but especial emphasis is given to the United States, India, and Egypt, the latter two because of their importance as cotton-producing British colonies.

Broadly considered, the author divides the world's cotton into five grades: Sea Island cotton of South Carolina and the West Indies; Sea Island cotton of Georgia and Florida; Egyptian cotton; American upland cotton; and, lowest in grade, Indian cotton. The American upland (short staple) cotton includes sixty per cent of the world's supply. The prices show a greater increase than the production, thus showing a demand that, on the whole, has increased faster than the supply. The increasing cost of production according to the author's analysis is due to the boll weevil and to the inefficient negro labor so largely employed in the South.

Indian cotton is of poor quality and does not reach the world's markets in large quantities. Egyptian cotton is of good quality, and the arable lands are being increased by irrigation, especially since the building of the Assuan dam. An interesting problem has appeared in connection with Egyptian irrigation. With the increase of water for irrigation there is a rise of subsoil water so that drainage ditches have become almost as necessary as irrigation canals. Another very interesting fact hitherto not known to the reviewer is that recent observations in Egypt show a tendency toward a seven-year cycle of the Nile overflows, seven years of plentiful water followed by seven years of less plentiful water—a condition well known in our subarid West. There are chapters on the uses of cotton and cotton seed.

A final chapter is given to the effects of the great war on the cotton situation. Production in the United States has already been reduced because of the war, and at the close of the war there will probably be a heavy demand from the warring nations for cheap cotton goods to take the place of the more expensive goods that were formerly consumed. The author is inclined to doubt if the production of raw cotton will quickly rise to meet the probable increased demand. F. V. EMERSON.

DRYER, C. R. **Natural Economic Regions.** *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogrs.,* Vol. 5, 1915, pp. 121-125. [Abstracted in the May number, p. 378.]

SHOWALTER, W. J. **How the World is Fed: (A Practical Analysis of the Food Supply of the World, of the Relations of War and Science Thereto, and of America's Great Contribution to Humanity's Market Basket.)** Ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.,* Vol. 29, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-110. [With over one hundred illustrations.]

HARPER, E. H., AND ALLAN FERGUSON. **Aerial Locomotion.** (Series :The Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature.) viii and 164 pp. Diagrs., ills., index, bibliogr. Cambridge University Press, London, 1911. 40 cts. 7 x 5.

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION

McClymont, J. R. **Pedraluarez Cabral (Pedro Alluarez de Gouvea): His Progenitors, His Life, and His Voyage to America and India.** 73 pp. Bernard Quaritch, London, 1914. 9 x 7½.

The geographical part of the volume takes the form of a brief and not very enlightening commentary on the voyage of Cabral, Vasco da Gama's not too fortunate successor, followed by translations of relevant documents, such as the Royal Instructions for Trading with the Indies, as appendices. Whatever may be the opinion on Cabral's East Indian policy (see A. G. Keller's "Colonization," p. 92), his voyage, as the author points out, is marked by two notable achievements—the effective discovery of Brazil for Portugal and a knowledge of the climate of the South Atlantic that proved of great service to succeeding navigators.

McGee, E. R. **Life of W J McGee.** 240 pp. Ills., bibliogr. Privately printed, Farley, Iowa, 1915. $2.00. 8 x 5½.

As a biography this book is defective both in literary style and in analysis of a many-sided character whose geographic papers are of high rank; but the author—sister of the late W J McGee—at least gives detailed descriptions of the early life of the subject which are both intimate and valuable. There is a bibliography of 111 titles, arranged in chronological order except for about sixteen titles (some dated 1911) taken out of sequence and put without order at the beginning of the list.

An important feature of the work is a series of extracts from McGee's principal writings. Among them are such famous papers as "The Seri Indians" and "Desert Thirst as Disease." The last writing included is "Symptomatic Development of Cancer"—a few notes on the growth of the disease which finally ended the author's life.

Churchill, William. **Memoir of William W. Rockhill.** *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geogrs.*, Vol. 5, 1915, pp. 131-133.

Clarke, J. M. **The Reincarnation of James Eights, Antarctic Explorer.** *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 2, 1916, No. 2, pp. 189-202. [Eights, a native of Albany, N. Y., was a member of Fanning's expedition of 1830 and made accurate observations on the geology of the South Shetland islands. Although appointed geologist of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition of 1840, he was in the last moment omitted from its scientific staff. This failure marked the end of his scientific career, although he lived until 1882.]

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Kahn, Joseph, and J. J. Klein. **Principles and Methods in Commercial Education: A Text-Book for Teachers, Students and Business Men.** xiv and 439 pp. Index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1914. $1.40. 8 x 5½.

This volume, by two authors of much special experience, appears to be a timely and strong exposition of a theme of growing importance. It is designed to give a pedagogical foundation to the teacher and a wider outlook to the man of business. Part I is general and deals with the value of a business education, the course of study in secondary commercial schools, and the general principles of method. Part II constitutes most of the volume and is devoted to special fields. Among them are arithmetic, office practice, bookkeeping, commercial geography, commercial law, economics, business English, and stenography.

Commercial geography is characterized as the broadest of all the subjects in the curriculum. The difficulty is emphasized of dealing with principles rather than facts of memory, as also the importance of an introductory course in local industries. Concrete suggestions are given on the method of such study. Many other sub-topics are well treated, as for example the physiographic conditions which influence commerce, human factors in commerce, selection and organization of material, use of text and reference books, observation trips and commercial museums, maps and graphs. Each chapter closes with practical exercises and a bibliography. Albert Perry Brigham.

Hanna, J. C. **General Science and Geography in the High School.** *School Sci. and Math.*, Vol. 16, 1916, No. 3, pp. 210-217.

von Engeln, O. D., and L. A. Hausman. **An Automatic, Intermittent Eruption, Artificial Geyser.** Diagrs., ills. *School Sci. and Math.*, Vol. 16, 1916, No. 2, pp. 116-122. [Directions for the construction of a geyser model.]

Whitbeck, R. H. **Geography as a Preparation for Citizenship.** *School Sci. and Math.*, Vol. 16, 1916, No. 4, pp. 323-327.

Wunderlich, E. **Geographische Universitäts-Ferienkurse.** *Geogr. Anzeiger*, Vol. 16, 1915, No. 12, pp. 359-360.